The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. E. SEAS, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, per week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail, per year, $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Social Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1872. NO. 152.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Oil Regions

Mass Meeting at Franklin Yesterday.

Charter of the Monopoly Explained.

THE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Proposed Railroads and Pipe Lines.

Combination of Producers and Refiners.

The Newspaper Press Discussed.

Dispatches Read from Col. T. A. Scott and P. H. Watson.

Another Meeting in Oil City on Friday.

Interesting Extracts from the Press.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, Pa., March 5, 1872.

The Third Mass Meeting of the People of the Oil Region

Has just been concluded here, after a session of six hours. Delegates were present from all points, and a deep and earnest feeling was manifested. The Court House was filled, many being unable to get seats. C. H. Hegeman presided. On the opening of the meeting, General McCalmont was called on for a speech, but merely suggested the unrolling of

A Mammoth Caricature

placed over the platform, in which Moore & Bohitzer, of your city, depicted on canvas the troubles of the Southern Improvement Company. The caricature was uproariously applauded. In it Vanderbilt, Lockhart, Watson, McClellan and others appear conspicuously. On either side of the platform were the motto: "In union power," and "The power of the people is above monopolies," and "Unity of action insures our future good."

Charter of the S. I. Co. Explained.

The proceedings were opened by calling on Mr. Miner to explain the charter of the Southern Improvement Company. He said it was not for a railroad, as such as that would endanger their charter, but it gave the company power to make contracts with railroads. Railroads may not be a part of the company, yet may contract with it. The second section was a final one to oil dealers, as it conferred unlimited power to contract with all companies now or hereafter formed. No special business is defined, so that oil or anything can be commanded by subject to its seizure. To-day they have taken hold of oil. To-morrow they may seize the coal, iron, lumber, steamboats, or other interests. The danger is not only fearful but permanent, as the monopoly had perpetual succession. The only remedy was in the Legislature. The obnoxious law must be repealed in the name of the outraged people of the whole Commonwealth.

The Reports of Committees

Appointed at the previous meetings were next in order. The Committee on Railroads reported resolutions favoring the early completion of railroads to Erie and Buffalo in the north, and to intersect the Connellsville line to reach Baltimore in the south. The same Committee submitted the proposition of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Road to sell a controlling interest for two million one hundred thousand dollars, giving absolute control of the road. This proposition was laid on the table, and the first part of the report adopted. Gentlemen from Erie and Buffalo were anxious to be heard on the railroad projects, but opposition was manifested, and they were not heard.

Pipe Lines.

Mr. Allen, of the Committee on Pipe Lines, recommended a free pipe law adopted. He reported that petitions for a pipe law had been numerously signed, and he expected to send the names of sixty thousand voters to Harrisburg, asking the passage of the law.

Combination of Producers and Refiners.

Mr. Warner, from the Committee to consult with refiners and producers, presented a report embodying the basis of an agreement telegraphed yesterday. The whole business was placed in the hands of an executive committee of three refiners and three producers; the refiners to buy all the crude, the producers to sell at a discount of two and a-half per cent., and not a gallon to be sold to outside refiners or the Southern Improvement Company. This report was not adopted, as the details are not perfected. It was referred to the general committee, who will meet here to-morrow and continue in session from day to day till the producers are thoroughly consulted. Objection was made to allowing refiners two and a half per cent. discount, as it looked like creating a monopoly—the very thing they were fighting against. It was explained that the refiners had offered it. To this it was answered that if the grand object was to reduce the production and give no special advantage to any one. Four hundred new wells go down in ninety days, at a cost of two million dollars, and prices are depressed by over production to the extent of another million. Let operations cease for ninety days, and save these three millions. This would

Stop Wild Gambling in Oil.

And producers sell spot oil for spot money.

The Newspaper Press

Was the next subject discussed. A resolution was passed instructing a committee to confer with and furnish information to all newspapers in the State and the principal papers in the large cities. It was stated that but one or two papers outside of the oil region had taken up the cause of the people against the gigantic monopoly. The papers of Pittsburgh and Cleveland were singularly silent—some of them close-mouthed as clams, while the others seemed to favor the monopoly. The Associated Press had fallen under suspicion, not telegraphing a single line of the meetings in the oil regions, and it was feared the tail of the anaconda had been wound around that corporation.

Mr. Gilfillan said the press was the best means of presenting their cause to the public, and he felt the newspapers would do their duty as soon as the facts were obtained. If necessary, funds would be raised to secure the full exposure through the newspapers of the wicked purposes of the combination.

Mr. McReynolds, of Cleveland, spoke in behalf of that city. The papers there were dumb as oysters about the Southern Improvement Company, and yet all the refineries had been bought up excepting a capacity of a thousand barrels. Many small dealers sold out, fearing if they did not sell they would die out. It was given out that the arrangement would greatly benefit Cleveland interests, but he spoke for the mass of honorable business men when he said they spurned money making through such rotten and iniquitous schemes. If the press had done its duty and given the alarm in time, only the larger refineries would have been secured.

The Legality of the Charter

Of the South Improvement Company was discussed, and Messrs. Brough, Watson and Shamburg were appointed a committee to obtain legal advice on this and pipe monopoly charters. If found unconstitutional, they are to institute proceedings. At the suggestion of Gen. McCalmont, the committee was instructed to confer with the Attorney General in regard to proceeding by *quo warranto* against the Southern Improvement Company for the forfeiture of their character in engaging in a business not authorized by the act of incorporation. He said the company were not producers and outlaws, and as such had struck a blow at the oil interest by attempting to filch from them millions of dollars annually without a shadow of law.

Directors of the S. I. Co.

At this point Mr. Forman announced that he had the names of the directors of the South Improvement Company, followed by cries of "Let us hear them." He read: Jabez A. Bostwick, Cleveland refiners; J. Bostwick, New York; Logan, Waring & Warden, Philadelphia commission men, who wanted to share in the refining profits; Lockhart and William Frew, of Pittsburgh, whose names figured in connection with the great oil ring of 1869, and last of all, P. H. Watson is charged with being in the ring.

A. H. Bronson related a conversation with Watson as to the purposes of the combination, and effectively personated the cool and insidious manner in which the whole subject has been presented.

Messrs. Mitchell and Bennett also explained

The Plans of the Monopoly

as developed by Watson. The substance was that the company would make a rear, but they (the producers) would also profit largely. Bronson inferred that there was some good in the company, as it arrested the producers to the fact that while a few of them were making money, the great bulk were going fast to the bankruptcy by producing more oil than was needed. If they acted sensibly producers would be benefitted; but the real fear was that through want of organization they would yet fall victims to the great conspiracy.

Dispatch from Mr. Watson.

A long and spirited debate sprang up on the reading of a dispatch from Watson, at the St. Nicholas, New York, in which he acknowledges the receipt of sundry papers and anonymous communications, threatening to destroy its property, tear up railroads, etc. He says: "The people have acted through ignorance and misconception of the facts, and have shown more zeal than judgment. If they will take the trouble to appoint a committee, we will show that our contracts are as favorable to oil producers as any other interest." He concludes by recommending sober investigation.

The Answer Thereto.

It was proposed to return the dispatch unanswered; to answer by telling him they didn't thank him for any advice as to how the oil business should be managed; that the dispatch was insulting, and it would lower the dignity of the meeting to receive it; that a fitting answer would be a copy of the resolution to proceed against the Company in the courts, etc. The dispatch was finally laid on the table.

Col. Scott Heard From.

J. Pitcairn, Jr., read a dispatch from Colonel Tom Scott, dated March 2d, as follows: "On my return last evening, I received your message. Our lines will not do anything which can interfere with the mutual and relative interests of producers and shippers. There is more money invested now than can be made to pay fairly, consequently additional capital will be a useless sacrifice. T. A. SCOTT."

Mr. Pitcairn Explained his Position

Fully, and also the position of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Road. It had no connection or sympathy with the South Improvement Company, nor did he believe the railway companies had any. He thought the monopoly had misrepresented matters, and went to the railway companies with lies in their mouths. The refinery with which he was connected was not in the ring, Lockhart to the contrary notwithstanding. He had seen the contract of the South Improvement Company, and in it there was a discrimination of thirty-six cents a barrel against Oil Creek shippers, in addition to the drawback of a dollar a barrel. By this means they were trying to get the Creek refiners in. As soon as he knew what the organization actually was, he determined to oppose it. The highest rate to New York under the monopoly would be two dollars and seventy-five cents, but the tariff would be put on little by little.

A resolution was adopted to secure a copy of the contract with the Atlantic and Great Western and Valley Railway. Mr. Gilfillan having informed Mr. Gilfillan that Mr. Lockhart had promised him a copy if requested.

Gen. McCalmont said it would be useful when the case came before the courts.

Mr. Bemus, President of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad, sent a dispatch offering to sell the road, and stating that it was not in the South Improvement Company.

The S. I. Co. Ask for a Conference.

The following was read:

"PITTSBURGH, March 5.—*To J. Fisher:* Let the Producers' Association appoint a committee to confer with the Southern Improvement Company. I am sure their interests are not antagonistic. [Signed] R. S. WARING."

"DEPOT, March 5.—The New England refiners are with the refiners and producers on the creek, and will stand with them, resisting monopoly."

"NEW YORK, March 5.—All the important refineries are with you in resisting the monopoly."

A Dispatch from Watson to Gen. McCalmont

Was read, stating that the Southern Improvement Company desired to help the business, asking a Committee of Conference, and proffering assistance in procuring tankage for storing oil until better prices are obtained. It was received with hisses and laughter.

Mr. Rogers offered resolutions, first, that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the railroad companies, which is now engaged in adjustment of freights; second, that no overtures will be heard till the Southern Improvement Company secure the passage of a free pipe bill; third, that nothing in this shall prejudice the making of a railway to connect with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road.

Discussion.

Some discussion ensued. General Wilson said he was informed that the Connellsville Road was in the combination.

General McCalmont said he would not pray for a pipe bill through the Southern Company, but demand it as a matter of right.

Mr. Rogers said it was a lamentable fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad had controlled the Legislature for fifteen years, and Sam Moon, its legislative agent, was one of the incorporators of the Southern Company. He would not pray to Tom Scott or any other man for a pipe bill, but demand that the Legislature act honestly in this matter. The monopoly could only be crushed out by legislation. The resolutions were finally referred to the General Committee.

A resolution was passed declaring all acts of lawlessness aimed at the Southern Improvement Company or any one else meet with unqualified condemnation.

Another Meeting in Oil City on Friday.

Adjourned to meet in Oil City on Friday next, at ten o'clock, to hear the report on organization of the Refiners and Producers' Combination.

The meeting was enthusiastic and earnest throughout, and made up of the best men in the oil region, who are determined to use every lawful weapon to defeat what they regard as the most unrighteous combination ever formed.

The Drawback of One Dollar Per Barrel.

TIDIOUTE, PA., March 2, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Are you aware that it has never been possible to sustain the price of crude oil in the oil regions at five dollars and upwards for any length of time, if for no other reason, because at that price it meets the competition of shale oils and rape seed oil in Europe? Can the South Improvement Company, in their seductive plans of fleecing the producers and enriching themselves and the producers (?), avoid this fact? As the price which petroleum *can* reach in foreign countries is limited by the above causes, and known deposits of petroleum in other countries which can be profitably worked if a high price warrants the first expense, can you see a reason why this beautiful South Improvement Company scheme won't work so far as the enriching of the producers goes? Then out comes the one dollar per barrel drawback which the South Improvement Company proposes to take come? The producers, of course. Even if it were for the mutual advantage of the South Improvement ring and producers, it has the COMMERCIAL no denunciation for a scheme which levies a dollar per barrel tax upon the "poor man's light," that a gang of unscrupulous men may enrich themselves thereby? The South Improvement Company papers say the refining business is overdone and unprofitable, and the South Improvement Company proposes to step in, like a good Samaritan, but uninvited, and rescue the unhappy refiners. The newspaper business may be overdone, Mr. Editor, but will you not insist upon your right to determine that matter for yourself, and regulate your own affairs? Our refiners are satisfied without the South Improvement Company. The unhappy ones are those who find it easier to steal than to work.

Finally, can a great paper like the COMMERCIAL, supported by, and the representative of, the wonderful resources and industries of Western Pennsylvania, afford to keep silent when the rights and property of a great community are attacked and the destruction of so great an industry threatened? The great drawback in the one dollar per barrel drawback to the refiners and producers of the oil regions if they will ship the same amount of oil as the S. I. Co. In other words, one dollar per barrel is the penalty which the small dealer or refiner of moderate capital has to pay these huge corporations for his poverty.

Look a little more closely into these matters, Mr. Editor. There there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

A FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOR.

Not a "Fixed Fact."

The papers of the oil region continue to devote a great deal of space to the South Improvement Company matter, and we give below enough extracts to give the gist of their contents.

The Titusville *Courier* of Monday reprints from the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* the statement of "one of our refiners," and says:

"If the plans and aims of the company are fair and honorable, why have they not all been published to the public long before this? The whole thing has a bad look.

"But the threat, implied in the statement to the *Chronicle*, that the existence of the company is a 'fixed fact,' is best of itself so terrible. It may transpire that a class of people, plucky enough to risk everything in sinking oil wells, will not shrink from meeting this 'fixed fact.' The 'fixed fact' as yet has not been tested. In session of a very large quantity of our oil, and, unless I greatly mistake, we incline to the opinion it will find itself very short. The $20,000,000, capital of the 'fixed fact,' in our humble judgment, will turn out to be a very poor investment. The Southern Improvement Company, from the nature of its organization, is supposed to want our oil. We respectfully invite said company to come and take it. Its capture may be easy. Try it, you, gentlemen, composing the 'Fixed Fact.'

The Railroad to Buffalo.

The Titusville *Herald* continues its arguments in favor of new outlets for oil, and says: "An independent transportation line of railroad, owned and controlled by people interested in the petroleum business, connected with water communication, both north and south, is the only effectual and permanent means of protection and security of the producer against all combinations, present or future. The pre-eminent advantages that would accrue to the producer by a northern termination of this road at Buffalo, were so fully set forth by Messrs Nelson and Morgan at the Oil City meeting as to need no elaboration. Suffice it to say that at Buffalo we have five competing railroads besides the canal and lake, which are the regulators of freights on the railroads during the season of navigation. Let not the telegrams received, or the promises given by any railroad officials deceive the producer for one moment, or divert him from taking immediate steps in the direction of permanent security. The producer will never be safe until he can ship his own oil upon the same terms with any corporation, combination or individual."

A meeting of the Oil Exchange was held in Titusville on Saturday, at which there was a general interchange of views between producers and refiners, as to the best means of meeting and repelling the attempted encroachments upon their rights by the great monopoly. Resolutions were adopted favoring the immediate construction of a railroad to Buffalo. The latter city has five railroad and two water outlets, and by this route oil can be laid down at New York cheaper than by any other. Buffalo will do her share; it was to her interest to find a market here and underbid competitors. She could furnish to the oil regions cheaper grain, provisions and manufactures than any other point. She handled 80,000,000 bushels of grain annually, and this road would be of mutual advantage.

Are They Threats?

What do the following paragraphs, taken from the *Derrick* of Monday, mean? The first is an editorial paragraph, the last from comments on a letter from a Franklin correspondent, detailing the fact that a tank belonging to P. H. Watson, President of the Improvement Company, had been tapped and five hundred barrels of oil allowed to run into the river:

"The Cleveland *Leader* has an article headed, 'Bright Days for Cleveland.' She will not get much petroleum to increase her brightness. There may be *bright* days' in store for Cleveland refineries on the creek, if things are pushed too far."

"Mr. Watson and his fellow-conspirators, however, cannot say they had no warning of this possibility. We told them on the start what hungry men would do if driven to the wall; that their monopoly would stop work all through the region and throw laboring men with families out of employment; that if the attempt to snatch five millions per annum away from the producers was persisted in the time would come when outraged humanity would assert itself and get its due. Mr. Watson was warned in time by the *Derrick*. Did he desist? No. On the heels of the warning he carried out the programme of the ring by putting up the freights on the producers' necks. But we call '*Halt!*' to Mr. P. H. Watson and his gang. You see where you are marching; the ice is thin and we stick up the sign 'dangerous' for you to see and save yourselves.

"Too Much Money, Too Much Will, Too Many Ways."

The Titusville *Sunday News* says: "The old thing won't work. There is quite too much money, quite too much will, and quite too many ways to 'let its heart's blood out,' to deem it a very formidable, or even a possibly successful invention of the 'robber's ring.' It is even now struck with 'dead rot,' and soon it will seek some kind hand to bury it out of sight. Let it go into a hole, face downwards."

A Sensible View.

The Oil City *Register* refers to the vandalism at Franklin, in destroying the property of P. H. Watson, in the following terms: "Every citizen of the oil region will surely regret the commission of such an outrage at this time. Fight the monopoly by outrageous acts subversive of all law, our people will not. Force is the last and worst resort for our people to obtain their rights. And we can assure the outside world that such acts as this will meet with the universal condemnation of the general people of the oil region. We only advocate peaceable measures to gain our rights, and leave the confused force and outrage are worse enemies to our interests than are the monopoly. People of the oil region, for the sake of peace and happiness, let us frown down and discountenance all such outrages, and punish the perpetrator to the full extent of the law. We are since pleased to learn that as large a reward is offered and will be paid as has been offered, and directed the order to proceed to ballot to be executed, postponement would not be in order. Mr. Cameron then produced a pack of written ballots, distinguishing between them as to their bearers to distribute them. The following was this ticket: Hamlin, Carpenter, Sawyer, Logan, Howe, Blair and Pomeroy. Several administration Senators declined voting the ticket thus thrust upon them. Among these was Henry Wilson, who voted the following: Trumbull, Conkling, Schurz, Blair, Howe, Edmunds, Logan and Ferry, of Connecticut. Before the counting began the Vice President indicated that in this case the vote of a majority man would be left to the seven persons chosen. The tellers announced the following result: Logan, 53; Stevenson, 52; Carpenter, 49; Hamlin, 5; Sawyer, 28; Hartley, 24; Howe, 36. Mr. Stevenson asked leave to decline. Several Senators objected. The yeas and nays were ordered, which gave 46 affirmative and 19 negative votes. Before the announcement was made, Mr. Morton moved that the Senate do now adjourn. The motion was lost by a party vote. The announcement was then made, and as two Senators had declined to act

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1872.

THE Republican Committee of Allegheny county met yesterday and designated Tuesday, April 23, for holding the County Convention for selecting delegates to the State Convention, which will meet in Harrisburg on the 10th day of April to nominate candidates to be supported at the next State election. Republicans should pay particular attention to the terms of the call for the County Convention.

CONSTITUTIONAL Reform in Pennsylvania historically considered is the subject of an interesting lecture by Hon. T. J. BIGHAM, here with printed. The subject is at this time one of special interest, and is ably presented. Probably few men among us are more conversant with it than MR. BIGHAM, whose lecture is another valuable contribution to the stock of information at a time when information is needed.

THE *Tribune* is of the opinion that, whereas in the early stages of the New Hampshire canvass the chances were with the Democrats, they have pretty effectually turned the tables against themselves by attaching Protection and circulating free trade pamphlets. This free trade advocacy is no accident, but a part of the anti-GRANT tactics, not in New Hampshire alone, but the country through. It is here we have foreshadowed the plan of the Presidential campaign and the New Hampshire experience will exert no small influence in settling the lines on which the people will range themselves. If the opposition shall be satisfied with this line of action and the result, certainly the Republican party of the country will have no reason to complain.

AMONG the crowd of candidates who are said to yearn for the governorship of Tennessee, ANDREW JOHNSON is reported to be pushing himself prominently as an independent bidder for the prize. We submit that his ambition should take a higher flight than this. Let him make a bold strike for the nomination of all the disaffected in the ensuing Presidential campaign. Considering the eminence which he has already achieved as a "Mosaic" statesman, what should be more in accordance with the natural fitness of things than that he should be the standard bearer of a party whose platform will probably be a mosaic of the most curious order? In the present uncomfortable stress of the "liberals" we throw out this hint for their consideration.

IT is not probable that anything will come of the efforts of the New England delegation now before the Committee on Ways and Means to urge a repeal of the duties on raw wool. It is admitted that the delegation does not represent the views of the wool interest in general, and it would certainly seem difficult to discover why the wool grower is not as much entitled to the benefits of protection as the wool manufacturer. At the recent Syracuse Convention of Eastern manufacturers of woollen goods—a very influential and largely attended meeting—action was taken of a totally different character, the retention of the duty on raw wool as well as on woollen goods being asked for at the hands of Congress. In view of these facts it is extremely doubtful whether the delegation will accomplish anything.

ARE WE to understand that the Cincinnati *Inquirer* is really in favor of re-establishing slavery? Commenting on an article in the number of *Harper's Monthly*, descriptive of social and industrial life in Jamaica, it quotes the author's statement "that idleness is the great curse of Jamaica," calls attention to the fact that the island has been free for a period of thirty-eight years, remarks that the author draws "a pitiful picture of the results of the suicidal policy," and thinks that the illustration thus given by a Republican "is in every way unfortunate for those who have advocated the negro enfranchisement policy in this country." Wherein is contained another proof that no amount of education, training, or lessons learned from the logic of events, can wash the birth-mark off the face of Democracy, or efface the image and superscription of the "nigger" from its heart.

IT sounds curiously, while reading the liberal and enlightened letter of the Emperor of Japan to the President of the United States, printed in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, to hear the bitter invectives which are being poured out by the press of California over the recent arrival in San Francisco of two or three hundred immigrants from China. This is hotly inveighed against as "an aggravation of the miseries of the poor, whereby many men of large families will be driven out of employment or forced to accept such wages as the Celestials are willing to work for," while Congress is roundly abused for its persistent neglect of the various petitions which, it is stated, have from time to time been transmitted to that body "for legislative protection against this serious evil." It seems that the period for revising the treaties now existing between the United States and Japan is less than a year distant, and the Emperor expresses his purpose of then reforming and improving them to the furthest extent of his ability and opportunity. It is sincerely to be hoped he will not incorporate any portion of the present policy and sentiments of California with respect to Asiatics in his proposed plans for attaining "the full development of public right and interest." Contrasted with the noble attitude of this Oriental pagan, in what an unenviable light do the civilized statesmen of our Pacific territories stand.

NOT EVEN in the house of its friends does the Cincinnati Convention movement seem to prosper. Wide differences of opinion are reported to exist among its authors and advocates as to the course which should be pursued. It is feared by some that if the convention makes a nomination for President, the Philadelphia convention, which assembles a month later, may possibly nominate some other candidate than President GRANT, thereby taking the wind out of their sails and making them a laughing stock generally. These are in favor of postponing the convention to a date after the Philadelphia meeting. Then again, the unreliability of the Democratic party gives them much uneasiness. Doubts are expressed whether, notwithstanding the private pledges of leading Democrats that no nominations shall be made by the party, the rank and file will consent to such a bargain. It is argued that men of the class who gave TILDEN thirteen thousand majority will not be likely to submit to be led tamely by the nose. Others are fearful that, should the Cincinnati convention make nominations, the Democracy might, when the campaign waxed hot, adopt the tactics of the fox, who slid in between the lion and the bear and stole the meat. On the whole, therefore, and in view of the sea of troubles which encompasses the movement on every side, it seems to be the general impression that the convention should confine itself to a mere declaration of principles, postponing any further action until after the Republican convention at Philadelphia and the Democratic convention shall both have been held. As a confession of the weakness of the movement itself, and an illustration of the utter unlikelihood of a harmonious coalition between the opposition ever being reached, this perplexity of the "Liberals" is decidedly interesting and instructive.

EVIDENTLY the prospects of the Orleans family, after temporary obscuration, are beginning to brighten. In the same dispatch which announces that the Duc d'AUMALE has been reinstated in his rank as Admiral in the navy, and that the Duc d'ALENÇON has been reinstated in the military rank of General, we are told that the Committee of the Assembly has reported in favor of the restoration of their property to the Orleans Princes. Even republicans may be supposed to feel some little interest in the origin and amount of the property this restored, or likely to be restored to its owners. The amount of the property referred to is really so enormous, that in the recent discussion of the subject of restoration, the most earnest opponents of the measure were content to take the lowest estimate as the subject of their satire and denunciation. With reference to the source of the Orleans wealth it would, no doubt, be possible to make a statement, in which the endowed Princes would appear in the light of most worthy and respectable capitalists, in virtue not of their own enterprise, labors and ingenuity, but of the admirable merits of their ancestors. In the journals hostile to restoration, however, the subject was not presented in any such friendly spirit. The beginning of the Orleans riches was what used to be called an *apanage*. This word is derived from the Low Latin verb *apanare*, which means *to give bread*. French kings used to provide for their younger sons by giving each of them one or more estates to furnish him and his family and dependants with bread, under which term were of course included all things good to eat and wear. These estates, technically called *apanages*, were fiefs, that is, they were held on condition of rendering military service to the King who bestowed them, and on the death of the feudatory without male heirs, the fiefs legally reverted to the King. GASTON of Orleans, a brother of LOUIS XIII., left only daughters, the eldest of whom was allowed illegally to inherit the large estates of her father. At her death she bequeathed what she possessed to the Duke of Orleans, brother of LOUIS XIV., and the riches thus acquired by the family were enormously increased by the marriage of the Duc de CHARTRES, afterwards REGENT, to one of the Great King's illegitimate daughters. The Duke, both nephew and son-in-law, was taken with official dignities and loaded things of all sorts, and so the riches of the family went on increasing until at the outbreak of the Revolution, the Duke of Orleans was the richest prince in Europe. He wasted much of his wealth, and was at length compelled to abandon his property to his creditors in virtue of an agreement of January 10, 1792. The government, after paying thirty-seven millions of his debts, redeemed the property *for* the State in 1793. On the restoration of the Bourbons, one of the first acts of LOUIS XVIII. was to give back all their property to the House of Orleans. Hence, when LOUIS PHILIPPE became King, he was in very comfortable circumstances apart from his royal income. He seems, however, to have felt poor with it all, as he one day said to M. GUIZOT. "I tell you, my dear minister, that my children will lack bread!" In the foregoing brief and unsatisfactory statement, reasons are apparent which seem to some Frenchmen to warrant the rejection of the petition which asks for the restoration of the Orleans property. But the committee has reported in its favor, and the thing will probably be done.

THE AMERICAN "CASE."

In view of the action of the Government in the preparation of the American "Case" for the Geneva arbitrators, it is encouraging to see the calmness and moderation with which, upon the whole, each of the great nations concerned regards the subject in controversy. The attitude of each towards the other under circumstances so irritating, illustrates in a striking way the advantages of a *habit* of international friendliness. To the eager newspaper warfare which for many years raged between Great Britain and the United States a period marked by mutual forbearance had succeeded, so that when the recent exciting debate arose their amicable relations seem not to have been seriously threatened. At any time a war with England would be a calamity which can not be thought of without horror, whatever might be the final result of the conflict, and we suppose that when the possibility of such a struggle is suggested, few thoughtful people fail to reflect upon certain aspects of our internal relations, which strongly recommend at present a policy of peace. From various sources it is apparent that in England the prospect of a war with this country is thought of with equal repugnance, and there also domestic considerations give force and emphasis to other arguments against an appeal to arms. In a London letter of February 17, addressed to the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, CARL BLIND, the well-known German politician, makes interesting mention of the existing controversy. Referring to Mr. GLADSTONE'S letter to the *World's* correspondent, a letter which may with reason be called remarkable, as it is a proceeding with out precedent for a Prime Minister to address such an explanation of his language used in Parliament to the representative of a foreign newspaper, Mr. BLIND says with confidence that the object of the letter was to mitigate the unpleasant impression produced in the minds of the Cabinet by the Prime Minister's strong expression of opinion as to the meaning of the Treaty. In fact, Earl GRANVILLE felt that his work as a diplomatist had been rendered needlessly difficult by the menacing tenor of the Premier's remarks.

Mr. BLIND farther says that within the last ten days he had traveled in "the extreme west of England, and, that almost universally in the most diverse classes and among people the most opposed in their party proclivities, he had found very quiet opinions prevalent touching the dispute. People agreed that it would have been best for the English Government simply to leave everything to the Court of Arbitration without seeking to limit or restrict its competence in reference to indirect consequences. They said, "why could not our Government, in response to the American presentation, sharply and decidedly express its own view, if necessary also exhibiting high counter claims, but leaving the decision absolutely to the arbitrators recognized by both parties" The decision would certainly not be against us, as regards the more indirect consequences. "Among those who thus expressed themselves were two officers, one of whom was long in the English service in America, and is very familiar with affairs there. On the other hand in the counties around London, in which the influence of the metropolitan press is most felt, Mr. BLIND found a disposition more decided against America. Many, it seems, flatter themselves that in the event of war the South would again rise against the United States, or that even the West might separate from the East! The German's comment on this is that "these folks would display more prudence by considering what, in case of hostilities, would necessarily take place in Great Britain," significantly pointing to Ireland!

Mr. BLIND'S statement tends to confirm the view of those correspondents who have all along said that the English flurry about the American "case" originated with the London journals.

MR. E. F. LOSEAN concludes a paper, on "Utilization of Coal Dust" read before the American Institute of Miners Feb. 22, 1872, says:

"I am at present making arrangements by which I hope to be able in a few months to demonstrate by facts that a good and cheap fuel can be made out of the waste coal at a cost far below that of mining coal. This fact, once practically proved, there is no doubt that every colliery of importance will find it more profitable to manufacture artificial fuel out of their waste coal than to continue spilling it upon ground which has to be paid for."

If the learned lecturer would take the trouble to make a trip to Pittsburgh he might see this "practically proved" to an extent that would possibly astonish him; and might possibly conclude that while he has been dreaming our people have been acting. The thing is not at all new here.

THE country is shortly promised another installment of the Bowen-De Large controversy. It is said that the House Committee on elections shows that De Large, who now holds a seat as Representative from the second South Carolina District, was elected by a series of frauds of the most glaring character, and that Bowen, the independent Republican candidate, is entitled to the seat. His admission, however, is probably a matter of considerable doubt, since, even should the committee report in his favor, it is likely that his conviction for bigamy will excite no little opposition among the legislatives as to the propriety of giving him a seat. When the matter is brought up for discussion it is to be hoped the House will make short work of it one way or the other, and decide the question instead of wrangling over it.

Inventors have for years been striving to construct a canal boat, operated by steam power, in such a way that the wave from the propelling machinery shall not wash against the banks of the canal. A Massachusetts mechanic claims to have mastered the difficulty. He has constructed a model, about twenty inches long, which is furnished with steam apparatus complete, consisting of a boiler of about three gills capacity, and a double cylinder engine, with a half inch diameter of cylinder, and an inch stroke of the crank. With this motive power, under six or eight pounds pressure of steam, the model performed most admirably, not only throwing no wave to the shore, but scarcely rippling the surface of the water. A two hundred ton canal boat constructed upon the same model, will be put on the Erie canal this summer.

THE Boston *Advertiser* accompanies the publication of Senator Sumner's speech on the sale of arms to France with remarks pointedly dissenting from his action. It says: That he believed the Government had violated its neutral obligations, and that some officers in the confidence of the administration had received large sums of money in consequence of it, is no doubt true. But those who read his speech will see on how faint a shadow his belief rested, and what drafts it must have made even on a strong mind to sustain it. Mr. Sumner has been so long on the winning side, and so in the habit of being justified by events, that in this case he has deceived himself both in respect to the nature of his charges and the value of his evidence."

Wonderful are the mysteries of the law. Some time ago a chivalrous Hoosier had a quarrel with a neighbor and shot him, occasioning his death a few days after. He was tried for murder in the second degree and acquitted on the ground that death actually ensued from disease, that being put forward as the defense. He was then indicted for assault with intent to kill, and in defense admitted the shooting and that he was the result of the wound, which made the offense murder of the second degree, and then pleaded his former acquittal on that charge. He is now anxiously awaiting an opportunity to indulge in another scrimmage.

There are some kinds of attraction that evidently do not belong to gravity, and this is one of them. A Paris banker, who lately became insane, imagined himself a magnet. Recently, while in his office, talking very rationally with his wife and daughter, he suddenly jumped up exclaiming, "I am attracted!" and dashed himself head foremost against a large iron safe, striking the sharp corner with such force as to kill him instantly.

GOV. HOFFMAN addressed the fewsboys and bootblacks in Albany, a few days ago, when he said he would rather be a good bootblack than a poor President. Well, Governor, we all know what sort of President you would make, try your hand as a bootblack, if the boys will let you.

Il Mondo Teatrale contains the following complimentary notice of the debut of an American prima donna in Italy on the 14th of January: "A young American prima donna has just made her debut at Vercelli, with the greatest success. The opera was 'Beatrice de Tenda,' by Bellini. Miss Brush, who, by the way, has not changed her name, as many do who commence their career abroad, filled the principal role, and delighted a very numerous audience by the beauty of her voice and ease and elegance of her manner. It seemed impossible to many that this was her first appearance, so truthfully did she depict the beautiful but unfortunate *Beatrice*. Miss Brush, who has studied both at Milan and Paris, and had from her fine voice and great beauty of person excited much curiosity in regard to her debut, deserves all the greater credit for the success she has made by beginning in a city where she was quite unknown and where naught but real merit would gain applause. We predict for her a fine career, and she adds another name to the list of American prima donnas who are singing successfully abroad."

Rev. W. A. McLaren, of the Presbyterian church of Detroit, in taking orders in the Episcopal church, has conducted himself toward his former fellow-men in the faith, and in turn been treated by them in a manner that may well put to shame the illiberality of the "liberal" sects. In his farewell sermon he said: "I am bound by my ordination vow not teach anything in the Presbyterian church contrary to its standards, a vow which I have always kept, and propose to keep inviolate so long as it is binding on me. I have no right here to-night to mention my new convictions in such a way as to influence any mind under my care. I have never desired to do this, and have expressly said that it is a matter of conscience with me not to do so." The *Interior* in turn speaks concerning Mr. McLaren's withdrawal the following generous words: "We have esteemed him highly as a Presbyterian. We shall esteem him just as highly in his new ecclesiastical connections. We bid him God-speed, and congratulate our Episcopal friends on the accession to their ranks of a devoted and able minister of Jesus Christ."

The Russian Emperor is reported to be quite incensed over the recent protest of certain Germans in Milwaukee against tendering a formal reception to the Grand Duke Alexis, and the Empress, it is said, has been loud in her denunciations of the boorish conduct of her countrymen in that city; the more so, as it is now well understood that the Grand Duke Alexis, during his sojourn in Berlin last summer, was engaged to be married to the daughter of one of the most distinguished sons of Germany, the Princess Elizabeth Louise Frederica, eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. This engagement was brought about by the joint efforts of our Empress and of the Emperor William of Germany. The wedding will take place in the autumn, after the return of the Grand Duke to Europe.

It has been stated that there are pieces enough of the true cross in the possession of relic hunters to freight the Great Eastern to the water's edge, and it seems that a sufficient quantity of watch charms, warranted to have been manufactured from the bell of the Chicago Court House, which was destroyed in the great fire, have been disposed of to fill a moderate sized warehouse. There was doubtless a considerable amount of brass in the bell, but nothing like that which the manufacturers of these "charms" must carry in their faces.

It is explained that the reason why Mr. Tweed was recently elected President of the Americus Club was that Americus Vespucci stole Christopher Columbus's title to the western continent, and forged his own name to it.

Periodic Disorders.

The paroxysmal maladies which are characterized by heat and cold, prevail extensively at this season, and it is a curious fact that in many parts of the country where they are prevalent, other diseases, that bear no general resemblance to fever and ague, or remittent fever, assume a periodic type. Thus, in many sections infested with chills and fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, hysteria, diarrhœa, &c., sometimes become intermittent, thereby indicating that they have been engendered by the same exciting malations which produce the first named disease.

In all these *marked cases of ague*—for such they are—as well as in the regular intermittents, the most safe and reliable remedy that can be administered is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Neither quinine nor arsenic are needed. Both are in the highest degree dangerous, and are sure to leave sad traces of their poisonous action in the system, whether they arrest the paroxysms or not. In many instances all the so-called specifics of the "regular" materia medica utterly fail to "break up" intermittent and remittent disorders. But the great vegetable Tonic never fails. The spasm of the minute blood-vessels which causes the chill, is the result of nervous weakness, produced by the debilitating operation of an unwholesome atmosphere, and the tone and vigor given by the nervous system by the Bitters, enable it to throw off the disease. The wiser policy, however, is to anticipate attacks of this nature, by arousing all the latent energies of the body at the commencement of the moist and chilly season, with this incomparable antidote. By pursuing this course, intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, colic, biliousness, dyspepsia and pulmonary affections may always be prevented.

Pearl's Refined White Glycerine.

Pearl's Refined White Glycerine.

This remarkable and beautiful product, the acknowledged superior of all articles used to benefit the skin and improve the complexion, is believed to be the only article known to chemistry that will penetrate the skin without injury, decolorize all spots and remove the faults of the complexion. It bleaches the skin, it eradicates all spots, tan, freckles, moth, impurities and discolorations of every kind, and imparts clearness and purity to the complexion. Sold in Pittsburgh at

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BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, February 27, 1872

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,092,814 24
Overdrafts	2,341 09
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	900,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	3,784 18
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	245,742 09
Due from other National Banks	12,810 53
Due from other Banks and Bankers	1,337 61
Banking House	93,850 00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,091 48
Current Expenses	1,247 08
Taxes Paid	9,787 50
Premiums	5,516 63
Cash Items (including Stamps)	2,595 24
Exchanges for Clearing House	21,089 70
Bills of Other National Banks	4,032 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	454 80
Legal Tender Notes	196,490 00
	$2,599,059 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	100,000 00
Discount, Exchange and Interest	54,474 38
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	880,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	795 00
Individual Deposits	591,472 50
Certified Checks	7,470 00
Due to National Banks	350 35
Notes and Bills Re-discounted	75,000 00
	$2,599,059 85

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1872.

CHAS. G. MILNOR, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

SAML. REA,
B. FRESTON,
GEO. W. HAILMAN,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, at Close of Business, February 27th, 1872

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 934,687 79
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		383,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$166,411 92	
Due from other National Banks	12,055 40	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	40,852 56	
		219,279 88
Cash Items, including stamps	$ 1,816 00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	45,366 47	
Bills of other National Banks	4,241 00	
Fractional Currency, including nickels	829 89	
Coin	14,400 42	
Legal Tender Notes	146,500 00	
		215,155 78
		$1,758,123 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 400,000 00
Surplus Fund	46,000 00
Interest and Exchange	17,312 47
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	350,000 00
Individual Deposits	$ 18,178 67
Due to National Banks	265,457 84
Due to other Banks and Bankers	161,214 67
	945,130 98
	$1,758,123 45

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

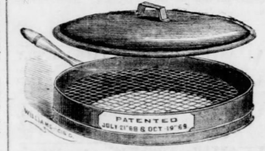
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1872.

WM. BINGHAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN DUNLAP,
JOHN F. DEAVO,
SAML. B. McELROY,
} Directors.

AMERICAN BROILER



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100 boxes Mild N. Y. Goshen Cheese;
10 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
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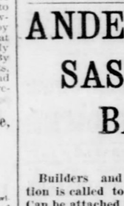

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MATTINGS, &C.

In taking Stock we have found many Patterns that we don't expect to buy for the Spring Trade, and will therefore close them out at a Reduced Price to make room for New Goods.

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H. McCALLUM.

CARPETS.

51

FIFTH AVENUE.

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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

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We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

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W. S. Mack, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
D. S. Knox, Gas Mo'ng. Nat. Bank, Brownsville, Pa.;
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B. K. JAMISON & CO.

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Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

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DRY GOODS.

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NEW PRINTS

NEW GINGHAMS,

New White Goods.

Plain and Striped P. K.'S,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Jaconets,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Nainsooks,
Victoria Lawns, Swisses, &c.

CURTAIN LACES,

VESTIBULE LACES.

White Bed Quilts.

Sheeting Muslins—all widths.
Pillow Case Muslins.
Shirting Muslins, Table Linens.
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.

At 6¼c, a new lot of short lengths Light Prints.

At 8 1-3c, a new lot Light and Dark Prints, slightly misprinted, best quality, a great bargain.

At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslin, soft finish, extra good for the price.

At 8 1-3c and 9p, a choice stock Huck and Diaper Towels,

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Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

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NOW ARRIVING AT

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1,000 PIECES

HAMBURG EMBROIDERY.

ALL WIDTHS OF

FLOUNCING, EDGING AND INSERTING,

Among which will be found many New Patterns.

Swiss and Victoria Lawn Embroideries.

WHITE GOODS,
NAINSOOKS,
VIC. LAWNS,
SWISSES, Plain, Embroidered and Reviered.
P. K. YOSEMITE STRIPES.

TOWELS,

IN HUCK AND DAMASK.

Damask Table Linen Covers and Napkins.

FINE LACES.

Point, Gauze and Applique Collars,
Berthas and Collarettes of new shapes,
Black Chantilly Lace Berthas,
Barbes, Sashes, Veils,
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PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. REMEMBER THE PLACE,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

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Have Removed to their New Building,

Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty St.,

OPPOSITE WOOD STREET,

And offer an elegant new stock of

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SMALL WARES,

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LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

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Ten Thousand Inhabitants and no Manufactories, but large Railroad Rolling Mill and largest Furniture Factory in the State. Upper Room 20 feet square, will be supplied by owner with Steam Power if desired. Splendid opening; two mining regions draw their supplies from Cumberland. Address or apply to

GEORGE HENDERSON, Jr.,

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P. S.—Railroad center, two Roads to Pittsburgh and two to New York and Baltimore and Philadelphia, and head of Canal, &c., &c., and three Railroads to mining regions in vicinity.

FOR RENT,

ON APRIL 1st,

TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS,

Corner of Market and Water streets, First and Second Floors, built with Private Offices attached. Fire proof Vaults, Water and Gas conveniences. Also, Basement Floor. Apply to

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PHILADELPHIA.

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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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Commercial Banking Company,

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The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LECTONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. ARMES,
G. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH.
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, March 5, 1872.

There is no great demand for loans today by the business public, although there is no cessation of demand by that class of borrowers, who seem always needy, and are ready to take money at any time and at any rate. They serve a wise purpose, we suppose, in furnishing a living to honest bankers and in centring the eye teeth of a class of lenders that always exact large rates of discount on paper, though the paper itself is not always paid.

The condition of the New York stock market is of great interest to operators. Stocks are undoubtedly very high, but whether the usual decline will come, which all have looked for since the first of the year, or whether prices will be sustained and the bulls make present prices the basis on which depends the success of the contending parties. The market has been advanced with no regard to the condition of the money market, and as long as speculative holders can borrow money from foreign bankers of sterling bills, there is no disposition on their part to change their plans on account of the close condition of the city banks. It is probable that during the coming week Mr. Horace F. Clark will succeed Colonel Scott as President of the Union Pacific, when, with the accession of the Vanderbilt party, there is promised another advance in the stock similar to that which took place in Western Union after the same party came into control of the company. The *Bulletin* says:

The special feature of the stock market to-day was Pacific Mail, which advanced about one per cent. on large dealings. There were many and conflicting rumors in regard to the movement in this stock. One broker said about 7,500 shares, supposed to have been "short in the market," had been bought in, who caused to be instituted the recent investigation into the affairs of that company.

Of the same stock the *Herald* says: The bear combination has got control, within the past three days, of a large amount of cash stock; part of which they have undertaken to carry for sixty days at cheap rates, and part they have bought for cash, against sales seller sixty days a half per cent. lower. With these supplies of stock actually on hand, they are in position to increase their sales to-morrow, and in the event which strikes them as likely to be most effective. They have sold from 7,000 to 10,000 shares this morning, and during the last week have averaged about 20,000 a day for their sales. The signs go to show that we may look for some lively times in this stock; perhaps even see it of its fluctuating character ten years ago, before the present race of active speculators was known on Wall street. The fact in interest was Lake Shore, which was active on time transactions, buyer's option of thirty and sixty days, selling for cash, at three-eighths and five-eighths above the regular price of 91¾.

The *Tribune* says: Pacific Mail is likely to stand the brunt of the battle. The bulls in this stock are, according to street report, strong as a clique, and they claim also great strength on the intrinsic merits of the stock, alleging that the "great Japan Mail Company for the past three months were $900,000; that their China trade, already profitable, is growing immensely, and that they are very confident that they will obtain additional pay for carrying the China mails. The bears in the stock are known to have obtained several thousand shares of cash stock, of which they purpose to carry some, and a part of which are protected by seller's options.

Were it not for the recollection of the terrific "corner" in this stock last November we would be, more tempted to risk a "short," than to join the bulls.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

M. and M. National Bank	$71 10
Pittsburgh Gas Co	79 75
Allegheny Gas Co	35 00
Gold	00 00

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115½	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¾	111¾	111¾
10-40s, registered	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
New 5s	110½	110½	110½
Gold	110½	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	114	114	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112
United States 10-40s, registered	107⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	113½

—We give below the capital and deposits of the Philadelphia National Banks:

	Capital.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$ 1,500,000	$ 2,350,000
North America	1,000,000	2,251,658
Farmers and Mechanics	2,000,000	3,395,300
Commercial	750,000	1,252,000
Mechanics	500,000	958,000
Northern Liberties	500,000	1,514,000
Southwark	250,000	1,097,000
Kensington	250,000	726,191
Penn	500,000	1,767,340
Western	400,000	1,204,121
Manufacturers'	300,000	1,160,432
Commercial	250,000	617,164
Girard	1,000,000	2,197,000
Tradesmens'	300,000	1,027,619
Consolidation	300,000	777,402
City	300,000	876,019
Commonwealth	300,000	475,533
Corn Exchange	500,000	1,373,000
Union	500,000	969,000
First National	1,000,000	1,458,000
Third National	1,000,000	956,000
Ninth National	150,000	419,000
Seventh National	250,000	637,000
Eighth National	275,000	747,000
Central	1,000,000	1,630,000
Republic	500,000	883,000
National Security	250,000	293,000
Total	$16,225,000	$32,789,434

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 5, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
Canton				70		
Western Union				70½		
Quicksilver	60	62½	60	61½	62	62
Pacific Mail						
Adams Express		72¾		73		
Wells Fargo Ex		72¾		73		
American Express		63¾		64		
United States Ex		66½		66½		
New York Central	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
N. Y. Central scrip	93½	93¾	94	93¾	94	94
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Reading	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Michigan Central		92	92	92	92	92
Illinois Central	98¾	99	99	99	99	99
Cleveland & Pittsburg		90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Chicago & Rock Island	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Toledo & Wabash	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Toledo, Wabash & Western pf.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Fort Wayne	98	98	98	98	98	98
Chicago and Alton	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Chicago and Alton pf.		117		117		
Terre Haute		20		20		
Boston, H'ford & Erie		19		19		
Harlem		124		124		
New Jersey Central		112¾		112¾		
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
	11:30 A.M.		1:30 P.M.			
Tennessee State bonds	66		66			
Do. new	66		66			
South Carolina, July	69		69			
North Carolina, 6s	34		34			
Missouri 6s	94½		94½			

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Erie & Central	26¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
Erie and Erie	26¾	North Penn'a R. R.	49½
Lehigh Navigation	39	Camden and Amboy	126¾
Catawissa R. R.	17	Schuylkill Navigation	17
Beech Creek & Alley R.	39½	Reading	57½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 5, 1872.

REMARKS.—The severity of the weather has had a depressing effect upon the market. Prices in the main are unchanged. The anticipated advance in flour, we are authoritatively informed, will be made during the week. Should the present weather continue a day or two longer, navigation will again close. Following are the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Winter $4 25@5 00 ₱ bbl; common $3; fancy $5@5 50. Receipts, 641 obls.

ASHES—Soda ash, common 5@6c; refined 5¾@6c; nitrate soda 5¾c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

AXLE BUTTER—Prime 60@70c per gallon; fair 50@55c.

BEANS—Prime Navy $2 25@2 50 ₱ bush. Supply light and market firm.

BROOM CORN—The market is dull and prices nominally 7@9c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Market quiet and prices unchanged; fancy $4@5 50. Receipts, 641 obls.

BAKING POWDERS—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Market active, with sales of prime roll at 29@30c; good 26@28c; medium 24@25c; common 8@c. Receipts 71 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We are reported a fair trade demand, and give the following as carefully corrected list of selling prices: Sugar cured hams 12½c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain clear do 7c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear do 9c; breakfast bacon 10½@11½c; dried beef 11c; mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 10@12c; lard in barrels 10c; do half bbls 10½c; do kegs 11c; do buckets 11½c; pigs feet $2 10 ₱ keg. Receipts green meat 6,412 pounds.

CHEESE—XXX $15 00 per bbl; large barrels $11 00@12 00; extra cured $9 00@10 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CANDIES—Sales at 19½@20c ₱ gallon.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell Berries $7 ₱ bbl; cultivated, $7@8.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 ₱ bbl; Johnston & Co's Roseindale $3 00 ₱ bbl; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Dried apples 8c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9¾@10½; old sapes; mixed 7½@8½c; quarters 6@6½c; currants, new crop, 16c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new. Figs—We quote fresh at 12@18c ₱ drum. Supply light.

FLOUR—No change in prices. Receipts since our last 566 bbls. We quote as follows: Store rates—choice no. 1 brands, bbls $8 25; bags $8; Snow Flake, bbls $8; bags $7 25; Eagle Mills, bbls $7 75; White River, bbls $7 75; bags $7 50; Crossett's spring $7 25; Minnesota, $7 75; rye flour, $5 50. Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $8 90; Pan Handle, southern amber, be is $790; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 80. The usual reduction in sacks.

FISH—Lake herring $3 25 ₱ half bbl. Whitefish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerel No 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 25@5 00, and $8 50 in bbls. New Labrador, split, $8 50; do round, $6 50.

GROCERIES.—We have no change to note in prices and quote as follows:

Coffee—Fancy 26c; prime 25c; good 23½c; fair 23½a 24c; Java 29a30c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 40c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ℔ packages, 28c ₱ ℔.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13½c, 2lt loaf 14½c; A c offee 12¼c; B 12¼c; Ex C 12c; C 11½c; C 11½c; C yellow 10¾@11¾c. P R sugars, choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 10a11c. Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 56c; White Honey 48c; Extra Sirup 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 56c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¼c; Rangoon 8¾c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 20c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 42c; nutmegs $1 25.

Gil The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley since our last:

Wheat, sacks	584	Corn, sacks	1,441
Oats, sacks	1,939	Rye, sacks	117
Barley, sacks	184		

Prices remain unchanged, red winter wheat selling at $1 62@1 63, and white at $1 66@1 68. Oats—Market is dull, though prices are not quotably lower. Sales mixed, on track, at 45a50c. Corn—Shelled, free in elevator, at 60c per bush; car lots, mixed 58c; in prime yellow 60c. Rye—Market steady at 98c@$1 00 per bush. Barley—Prices remain unchanged at 75a85c per bush, for spring and 85a90c for fall.

HAY—Baled on wharf and track $20@24 ₱ ton.

HIDES—7½a 8 6a46c ₱ ℔; old 7@8 40a44c ₱ ℔.

HUSKS—In good demand at $1@2@2c.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ₱ ℔. Demand limited.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

HOPS—$5 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 95a98c; No 2, 62@64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85a86c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; East on $1 75; Belfast white $2 25; Middlings $1 80@2 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 45 at 75; shorts $1; rye shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $2 40@2 50.

MINCE MEAT—Good brands are held at 12a 13c per ℔.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 18a20c; ducks 15a16c; geese 10a11c; chickens 15a17c. Few live turkeys in market, and may be quoted at $1 00a1 75.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows command 75a80c ₱ bush.

RAGS—Sales at 4a4¼c ₱ ℔. Demand active.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $1 75@$2 ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 50@6 75; timothy seed $3 75 @4 00.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Demand limited. No sales at 8a8½c per ℔.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 94c; common rectified 95c@$1 00; proof rectified $1 @1 10; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 as 60 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872.

REMARKS.—The cold weather appears to have demoralized the market, or at least had a very depressing effect upon the oil trade—this being the situation at present. In regard to values, we have no change to note; prices are unsettled, and correct figures difficult to obtain. We quote nominally as follows:

CRUDE.

Spot 9¾c; March 9¾c; S. O. first six months 9¾c; B. O. same time 11c; B'o. all year 12c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was decidedly quiet, dealers being apart in their views, and until their misunderstanding is adjusted, sales will be few and far between. We quote nominally as follows for Eastern delivery: Spot 22½@ 23c; March 22½c; April 23½c; May 24c.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, March 5.—The market was quiet yesterday, but considerably stronger confidence of producers in their own ability to sustain successfully opposition from the largest dealers in the line, signified, and no great fear is entertained for the future. We quote the following sales:

500 obls upper road, spot	$3 57½
500 obls upper road, spot	3 66
1,000 obls upper road, spot	3 60
1,000 obls upper road, spot	3 65
500 obls lower road, spot	3 55
400 obls lower road, spot	3 60
500 obls lower road, spot	3 70
500 obls lower road, 46 gravity	3 65
500 obls lower road, 45 gravity	3 60
525 obls lower road, 46 gravity	3 65
1,000 obls lower road, 46 gravity	3 70
1,000 obls Oil City, spot	3 85
500 bbls Oil City, spot	3 82½

New York, March 5, Closing of 4th.—Crude bulk firm and market dull. Crude in bulk 13½c; refined 23½c. Philadelphia delivery dull; 22c bid for refined for short delivery; sales 2,000 bbls at 22½c. Crude bbls for last half of month at 22½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Market quiet; S. W. 22½c asked; crude 11½c nominally; cases 27½c; sales none; April 23½@23½c; May to September 25c bid; B. O. first six months 12c; asked.

TITUSVILLE, March 5.—Market dull and quiet at $3 75.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

TIDIOUTE, March 5.—Market quiet at $3 00.

ROUSEVILLE, March 5.—Market quiet at $3 60; nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, March 5.—No market to-day.

OIL CITY, March 5.—No market to-day.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
B S Duncan	Kier's Oil Works	480
H. McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	224
H. McKelvy	Cochran's Siding	240
B S Duncan	Sunbeam Oil Works	148

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.		Bbls.
Kier's Oil Works	480	Vesta Oil Works	224
Cochran Siding	240	Sunbeam Oil Works	148
Total		1,072

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Per Penn Jerseyman, March 5, 1872.

C C Beggs, 176 bbls to C C Beggs, New York.
Wormser, M & Co, 405 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & Co, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
J H McKee & Son, 216 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 425 bbls to Warden, Frew & Philadelphia
Standard Oil Co, 769 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
John Spear & Co, 52 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 50 barrels tar to Crow, Moore & Levick, Philadelphia.
Total 2,343

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 5, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrival of cattle this week to this time is fair. There are scarcely any buyers here yet, and the market has not commenced. Advices from New York are favorable, and from Philadelphia not so good. The feeling among holders at present is that cattle will sell at about last week's prices—but this is mere conjecture. In the absence of any sales, we quote the nearest quiet with prices nominal. The following are the rates: For extra 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 75; prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 50 to $6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 75 to $5 25; bulls, $2 75 to $3 50; cows, &c., $3 50 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs continue rather light. In quality arrivals are about an average with those of other weeks. Yesterday the market was modertely active and prices about 10c per hundred lbs higher than last week, prime Philadelphia selling as high as $5 40. To-day the demand is lighter and the market rules dull, though prices are no lower. The weather is favorable, and if it continues cold we think a better feeling will rule. Yorkers are selling a little better than last week, and now run as high as $4 90. Following are the current rates: For extra Philadelphia $5 30 to $5 40; prime Philadelphia $5 10 to $5 25; Baltimore $5 00; Yorkers $4 65 to $4 90.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep light. The market is firm and moderately active at fully last week's prices. The quality of arrivals is fair, and with no heavy run a fair market is expected to rule. Following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold here: Extra fine wool 10 to 110 lbs $5 50; prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $7 75 to $8 00; medium, 80 to 85 lbs $6 75 to $7 50; common, $5 25 to $5 75.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

March 4.—The demand continues good, and prices are firmly held without variation. Youghiogheny scarce at 28c, Ohio river or Pomeroy 22c, and Cannel 28c. Gas coke 16c at yards, and 15c delivered; hard foundry coke 20c delivered.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; extra white Michigan $1 67; amber Michigan $1 57. Corn dull; high mixed 46½c; low mixed 46½c; yellow 46¾c. Oats dull; No. 1 42c; Michigan 40c. Dressed hogs $5 37. Clover seed $6 40.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 $1 27¾; No 2 $1 23¾. Oats dull; No 2 31½c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 37½c. Rye firm; No 1 72c. Barley dull and declined; No 2 57c. Mess pork dull and nominal at $11 75.

COTTON MARKETS

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 5.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middlings 21c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110a110¼.

NEW YORK, March 5—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was easy to-day at 6a7 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 109½.

GOLD.

Gold dull at 110a110¼. Loans were made at from 3 to 6 ₱ cent., then to 7 ₱ cent. for carrying. Clearings $44,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments have been strong, with a gradual advance in prices. The investment demand is improving:

Coupons 1881	115½	5-20s, 1867	111¾
5-20s, 1862	111¾	Coupons 1868	112¾
5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	107⅞
5-20s, 1865	112¾	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾		

STATE BONDS.

Southern State bonds were weak to-day in Carolinas, and steady on others:

Missouri sixes	94	Virginias, old	52
Tennessees, old	66	North Carolinas, old	35½
Tennessees, new	66	North Carolinas, new	19½
Virginias, new	no sales		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened strong, and a further advance of from ¾ to 1½ per cent. was made, but about mid-day a sharp reaction took place, on the rumor of the loss of a Pacific Mail steamer. In the afternoon the market started up once more, and in some instances the highest prices of the day were made. Near the close another reaction occurred, and the market closed active and weak. The features of the day have been Northwest, Pacific Mail, St. Paul, Rock Island, Ohio, Wabash, New York Central and Union Pacific. Canton sold up to 83¾ on a report that negotiations for the sale of the water front had been reopened.

Western Union	70½	New Jersey Central	112¾
Quicksilver	62½	St. Paul	58½
Adams Express	73	do pref'd	78½
Wells, Fargo & Co	73½	Wabash	36½
American Express	63¾	do pref'd	63½
U. S. Express	63¾	Fort Wayne	98
Pacific Mail	60½	Terre Haute	20
New York Central	96¾	do pref'd	38
N. Y. Central Scrip	94½	Chicago & Alton	117
Erie	25¾	do pref'd	118
do pref'd	60	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Harlem	124	do pref'd	88¾
do pref'd	125	Burlington & Quincy	136
Reading	113½	Lake Shore	92
Michigan Central	118	Panama	28
Cleveland & Pitts	90½	Illinois Central	132
Northwestern	78½	Union Pacific	38¾
do pref'd	92½	Ohio & Pacific	102½
Rock Island	113½	Union	91½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 5, 1872.

FLOUR—Neglected and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 spring weak and ½c lower at $1 23½. Corn—No 2 mixed weak and lower at 37½c. Oats—No 2 lower at 31c. Rye—No 2 dull and easier at 72½c. Barley quiet and weak; No 2 fall 56¾@57c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak; mess pork $11 65a 11 75. Lard—Cash 8½c; March 8½c. Meats of all kinds dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Received quiet and unchanged at $4 90a 5 10. Live active, firm and 10c better, at $4 25a4 90.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at 86c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Cotton decidedly more active; sales 3,000 bales; middling upland 22½c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western and state $6@6 50; common to good extra $6 60@6 6 90; western white wheat extra $7 25@7 85. St. Louis $6 90@ 9 50. Rye flour dull at $4 10@5 05. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky moderately demand at 92c. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring to store $1 52; No 1 spring delivered $1 60; winter red western $1 70. Rye quiet; western 92a93c. Barley quiet; choice Canada west $1 15. Malt dull. Corn dull; new western mixed 51a51½c; old 53½c. Oats heavy; western in store and afloat 35¾@36c. Ohio 34@36c. Eggs quiet at 25@28c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee nominally active at 18½@20c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c; Cuba 9¾@ 9¾c. Molasses fairly active; New Orleans 48a56c. Rice quiet at 8a9c. Crude petroleum 11½c; refined 23¾@25c. Turpentine quiet at 48c. Pork dull; new mess $13 50@13 75; old $12 25@12 37. Prime $11; new prime mess $13 75. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs steady at $6 62. Cut meats quiet; hams 8½c; middles dull; long clear 7½c. Lard dull; No 1 to prime steam 9@9¼c; kettle 9½c. Butter steady; western 11a22c. Cheese 12a13c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 5.—Cattle—Supply since Friday 2,300, or 115 cars, against 229 cars last week. Market active; sales 400 Illinois steers at $6 85; 115 Iowa steers of 1,115 to 1,320 at $5 25a6 20; 15 Ohio do of 1,068 lbs at $5 75; 14 Indiana do of 1,325 lbs at $6 10. Sheep—supply since Friday 3,630, against 4,182 last week. The market opened firm; sales 540 Michigan of 85 to 92 lbs at 8½c. Hogs—Receipts since Friday 7,600; buyers and sellers are far apart, the former refusing to pay over $4 90 for shipping, and the latter asking $5a5 12½; trade only with city butchers. Sales of 40 at $4 25; 254 averaging 195 lbs at $5.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Dry Goods.—There is a fair business doing at steady prices. We quote: Print cloths brown sheeting of best makes at 14¾a15c, and seconds at 13½a14c. Heavy brown drills 21a25c; unbleaching brown and blue denims 23 inch 26c. Pearl river 24½c; York Improved 26c; Otis B. 26c; American stripes 23½a25c; Amoskeag do 24c; Manchester 23½a25c; Conestoga 24c; red cross wigans 13¾a14c; do glazed cambrics 9¼a10c, for plain and high colors; Pacific Mills percales 23½c; Hamilton ticks 22½@23c; Palmer river do 31c; Swift river do 12½a18½c; Lonsdale muslins 18c; do cambric finish 22c; Wamsutta muslin 18½c; Sprague's and Pacific Mills prints 11¾c; Pacific Mills lawns 16½c; do cambric finish 18c and Matchester percales 18c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Cotton active and advanced; middlings 22c. Flour—Wheat lower and dropping; fall $1 60@1 64. Corn firm and higher. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats dull. Barley firm. Cheese active and advanced; factory 16¾a17c. Mess pork dull and declined $12 50@12 75. Lard dull; sales 85c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats dull but firmly held; shoulders 5¾c; sides clear 7¾c. Hogs—Receipts 4,000; firm at $4 40@4 80; receipts 1,000. Whisky firm at 85c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—Bagging active and firm; medium to good 16¾a17c. Cotton firm; middlings 22c. Flour firm; extra family $7 50. Grain firm and prices sustained. Corn, sacked, 50a51c; ear 52c. Rye firm; store, 85@90c. Provisions a shade firmer but prices unchanged. Bacon—Sales of 50 sides, clear rib, 7½c; do clear, 12½c; bulk meats in fair inquiry. Mess pork $13 25. Whisky quiet at 85c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Flour—Superfine $5 50a5 75; extra family $7 75. Wheat firm; red western $1 60a1 62. Rye quiet. Corn steady; yellow western 65½c. Oats steady; mixed 53¾a54c. Barley—Western 74ca76c; Canada $1 12. Provisions unchanged. Crude petroleum 16c; refined 21¾c. Whisky declined to 91c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Sugar, molasses and coffee unchanged. Cotton active and higher; sales 8,000 bales; good ordinary 21c; low middling 21¾c; middling 22¾c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—Nothing done in wheat; No 1 red winter held at $1 60. No 2 $1 49. Corn dull at 52c. Oats quiet; No 1 42c. Petroleum firm but unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 5.—No business of any account done except the annual election of officers. Prices nominally unchanged.

FINANCIAL.

THE 7-30 LOAN

THE SALES OF NORTHERN PACIFIC

7-30 GOLD BONDS,

On American account, during January, were $1,513,400, and abroad about $8,000,000.

Their popularity is due to the fact that they are based upon the amplest security, being A FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE upon the Road, and in addition upon over FIFTY MILLION Acres of Land, susceptible of producing in abundance all the fruits, vegetables and cereals of the Eastern or Middle States.

The Government valuation of this Land Grant is ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or more than sufficient to pay the entire cost of the Road.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend the Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
MASONIC DEPOSIT BANK:
N. HOLMES & SONS,
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.:
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.:
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

J. K. MOORHEAD,

MWF General Agent for Pittsburgh District.

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our

Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BI-CARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI-CARBONATE to be present in every respect the same texture and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce

For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers,

THE PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATTERNS AND MODELS

D. C. KING & SON,

No. 70 SECOND AVENUE, OVER FULTON'S BRASS FOUNDRY,

Patterns for all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, made to order. Also, Model for the Patent Office, of Wood and Brass. WM

SWEET ORANGES—5 CASES PRIME Valencia Oranges, just received and for sale by the case, or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

Wisconsin	Mar. 7	Liverpool.
Washington	Mar. 9	Liverpool.
Ocean	Mar. 9	Liverpool.
Columbia	Mar. 9	Glasgow.
City of Brooklyn	Mar. 9	Liverpool.
France	Mar. 12	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 13	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Mar.

THE VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Large Number of Local Bills Passed.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 5, 1872.

SENATE.

Bills Passed

The following House bills were passed: Supplement for the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railroad Company; incorporating the Tenth Ward Bank of Pittsburgh; enabling the Ninth School Ward, of Allegheny City, to borrow money; supplement for the Western University; providing for the better protection of sheep, and taxing dogs in West Deer township, Allegheny county; authorizing the surrender of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Plank Road to Pittsburgh; prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Monongahela City and Carroll township, Washington county.

The following Senate bills were passed: incorporating the Pittsburgh Academy of Art and Design; supplement for the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company; fixing the fees of the Clerk of Orphans' Court of Beaver county; authorizing the Union Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Etna and Sharpsburg to remove graves and sell real estate; extending to Beaver Falls the provisions of the act consolidating Philadelphia; passed February 2nd, 1854, and preventing frauds at elections, approved May 1st, 1861; incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company of Pittsburgh; incorporating the Peoples' Gas Company of Allegheny City; incorporating the Heat and Light Gas Company of Allegheny county; changing the lines and location of Water street, Birmingham; supplement relative to grading, curbing, &c., of the Troy Hill road. The bill incorporating the Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company of Beaver county was reported as committed.

The Coal Men to be Heard.

On to-morrow (Wednesday) evening the coal diggers and coal bosses of the bituminous coal regions will be heard before the Committee of both Houses on Mines and Mining, over the different coal bills before both Houses, when Pittsburgh parties will be fully represented.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills were passed: Extending the provisions of the act of 1866 amending the constables' fee bill of Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The following Senate bills were passed: Authorizing the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to change the time of the annual meetings; supplement to the Western University; authorizing Allegheny City to issue additional water bonds; relating to the building of sewers in Birmingham; supplement relative to the conversion of common grounds of Allegheny into public parks.

Mr. Wilson objected off the bill for local option in Wilkins township, where there is now a prohibitory liquor law.

The Pittsburgh Health Bill passed as reported by the House committee.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, March 5.—The claimant in the Tichborne case has summoned a meeting of his friends.

Sir Charles Mordaunt has applied for the appointment for a medical practitioner to examine into the sanity of Lady Mordaunt.

William Lovett, Esq., Earl of Lonsdale, formerly Postmaster General and President of the Council, died to-day in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

CALCUTTA, India, March 5.—General Brownlow telegraphs, under date of the 27th ultimo, that the northern chiefs have submitted, bringing peace offerings and binding themselves to peace with the British and economies, and all captives have been released.

MADRID, March 5.—The daughter of Admiral Topete is dead.

PARIS, March 5.—It is reported that two regiments of the line which have shown Bonapartist tendencies have been removed from the city.

The Minister of Finance to-day signed drafts for $30,000,000 francs in part payment of the anticipatory instalment of the war indemnity to Germany.

A committee of the Assembly have reported in favor of confirming the election of M. Rouher to the Assembly, and censuring the conduct of the local authorities of his district.

Duke D'Broglie, French Ambassador to London, has informed Earl Granville that the little hope of any understanding with the British Government in regard to the commercial treaty between France and England.

BERNE, March 5.—The revision of the Federal Constitution has been completed by the centralization of the common and criminal law systems of the country, which, having already been ratified by the National Council, was yesterday approved by the State Council. The sessions of both Councils have been prorogued.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Emperor on Saturday last made the final distributions of decorations to Generals distinguished for their services during the late war.

VIENNA, March 5.—The upper House of the Reichsrath has passed the compulsory election bill previously adopted by the lower House.

PARIS, March 5.—The Official Journal will to-morrow announce the formal resignation of M. Pouyer Quertier as Minister of Finance, and the appointment of M. Goulard, present Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as his successor *ad interim*.

M. Grevy has been reelected President of the Assembly by a decreased majority.

The 66th inst. is appointed for the long expected debate on Catholic petitions.

The budget committee were unable to agree with the Minister of War, and requested the attendance of Thiers. The president, on appearing before the committee, complained of its inactivity, which, he said, embarrassed the government and defeated his intention of bringing the matter directly before the assembly.

A movement is on foot for the organization of a new conservative party, the main object of which will be the liberation of French territory from German occupation, and the formation of a ministry pledged thereto, all constitutional questions to be held until that end is accomplished.

LONDON, March 5.—John Bright has written a letter to the Anti-Income Tax Association, in which he declares that no reduction of Government expenditures can he see a chance for the abolition of the odious tax. He despairs of the creation of a real economical party, and advises the withholding of confidence from a Government which cannot govern without taking £70,000,000 annually from the nation's industry.

In the House of Commons to-night, there was a long debate on a resolution introduced by Mr. Munta, to remedy defects in the education law. Mr. Forster offered an amendment to the effect that the law had not yet had a fair trial. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 328 to 98. Mr. Richardson, a new member from Kerry, introduced a bill providing for the purchase by the government of the railways in Ireland.

VIENNA, March 5.—It has been ascertained from an official source that Austria has made no offer of an asylum to the Pope, and the reports that His Holiness intends to leave Rome are discredited here.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The New Jersey Senate yesterday passed a bill validating the consolidation of the railroad lines between New York and Philadelphia.

A dispatch from Mt. Washington, N. H., reports the mercury forty below zero and the wind a hundred miles an hour.

The Union Pacific Railroad is reported again clear of snow, and weather warm.

The Planters' Bank at Fort Valley, Ga., was robbed Monday night of $15,000 in currency and $2,000 in specie.

The latest turn in the political war in New Orleans is the pardoning by Gov. Warmouth of Mr. Van Norden, President of a Savings Bank, sentenced to prison ten days for contempt of court, and the disregard by Judge Cooley of the pardon thus granted. Van Norden, who had been released by the sentence granted by the Governor, was re-arrested and brought before the court, when Judge C., referring to the action of the Governor, said: "If the Governor was to be permitted to exercise such functions, we might as well abolish the courts entirely, for there could be executed no greater outrage upon the judiciary than to undertake to hold him. The Governor more than any one else, ought to respect and uphold the decree of the courts, for he owes his seat to executive member. In this case he has so far forgotten his duty as not only to assist in the execution of the law, but he has conspired to defeat it. Such conduct will not be tolerated in any country where the laws are respected, and it must be put down. What makes matters still worse is, that he well knows that the Governor is alleged to be a party to the very suit out of which this matter has arisen, although he his kept in the background, and shielded his action from public gaze until the parties have been working in his interest. I therefore charge the Sheriff to convey Mr. Van Norden to the Parish prison, there to be confined according to the terms of the original sentence." Van Norden was again consigned to the Parish prison.

In Rochester, Elmira, and Auburn, N. Y., yesterday, the Republicans elected their candidates for city officers. Utica elected a Republican Mayor, the rest of the Democratic city ticket being elected.

Thomas M. Brown, a distinguished attorney of New Albany, Indiana, died suddenly yesterday. Colonel Lamb, another prominent lawyer, was fatally shot at Paris, Tenn., yesterday, in a difficulty at a railroad station.

A Poughkeepsie, N. Y., dispatch narrates the following: A man was found at Hall's Corners, West Chester county, last night, apparently frozen to death. The body was taken to Fortytown, in the County Poor House, where an inquest over it, a verdict being rendered accordingly. The body was placed in a coffin and started for Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. As the coffin was about to be lowered into the grave, a noise proceeded from it, causing the interment to be delayed long enough to discover that the man was alive. To-night the supposed corpse is sitting by the fire at the Tarrytown depot, reflecting on things earthly. His name has not been ascertained. He said he would "take sugar in his n."

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Further Facts Elicited by the Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Congressional Retrenchment Committee, this morning, received several letters, making suggestions. Mr. Schultz, a gin merchant of New York, testified that packages of liquor which came direct to his store from the ship were always in perfect order, while those which went through the Custom House lost from five to seventy-five per cent. He did not know any officers in the Custom House who received bribes, and only heard of such things, and didn't know any merchant who ever paid bribes. Recess.

At the afternoon session of the Custom House Investigating Committee, Mr. Schultz testified on cross-examination: Dock thieves had robbed the witness of eight gallons of Dutch gin within fifteen minutes after it was landed, and while the man who had been watching for the landing of the gin had run to tell a carman to them take to the store. He had been told by the owners of four hundred bales of wool that while it was on the wharf, the thieves came in boats, cut open the bales and stole the wool, and police had to be sent for to protect the goods and drive the thieves away. On being cross-examined by Senator Bayard, the witness said the only packages plundered were those invoiced for appraisement. He could not get an answer as to who was responsible for the safety of the goods on the wharves. The Committee adjourned to meet at one o'clock to-morrow, when General Babcock will be examined.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The pressure will probably recover itself on Wednesday over the New England and Middle States, with westerly to northerly winds and generally clear but continued cold weather; partially cloudy but pleasant weather on Wednesday over the South Atlantic States, with probably easterly winds, southerly winds continue over the Western Gulf States, and easterly from Tennessee to Lake Superior and westward, with rising temperature, diminishing pressure and partially cloudy and probably threatening weather. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Gulf and Atlantic coast this evening, except very brisk northwesterly and easterly from New Jersey to Maine, which will diminish in force during to-night and Wednesday.

Rival Routes to Eternity.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 5, 1872.

H. W. Bowen, freight conductor of the Grand Rapids road, fell from his train near Lagrange, Indiana, yesterday, and received fatal injuries. He died this morning at Roanoke, dead.

This morning a tailor named Jacob Moog was found dead in his shop. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that he died from over drinking. He had been seen late last evening under the influence of liquor. He was forty years old, and leaves a family.

It is extremely cold here to-night.

The reported gold discoveries at Black Hills, in Dakota, are confirmed by every newspaper in the Territory. The excitement at Sioux City, Iowa, continues unabated, and an expedition is being fitted out to develop the gold fields.

A party of four young men at Dubuque are fitting up a boat twenty-five feet in length, in which they intend to journey to Cuba by way of the Mississippi and the Gulf, as soon as navigation opens.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, March 1st, 1872.

	Cents.
Stewart, Edwin, Washington, D. C.	3
Douthett & Co., Messrs Joseph, present	2
Baer, Mrs. R. A., Lancaster	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

MRS. F. S. Chanfrau will appear again this evening in "Isabel's Expiation."

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

"Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl, or Death at the Wheel," will be repeated to-night.

Varieties Theater.

The female minstrels and variety company appear at matinee and evening performances.

SOUTH SIDE COUNCILS.

Regular Meetings of Birmingham and St. Clair Councils—The Business Transacted.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

The Birmingham Council convened in regular session last evening.

The borough tax collector, Mr. D. Wenke, submitted his report. The aggregate of tax assessed was $15,238 07, of which he had collected $14,745—leaving a balance uncollected of $493 07. He asked to be allowed exonerations to the amount of $106 67, and also his lawful commission, $756 96. The report was accepted and exonerations allowed.

A bill was presented from the Mechanics' Hose Company, of $250, the balance of an appropriation made some time since. The bill was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Atterbury moved that the bids for the water and gas pipes be opened. Carried.

The bids were as follows: Mann, Lutzkus & Co., $1,300; Herlehy & Johnson, $1,200; Jarvis & Halpin, $1,275 70; Olenhausen, $1,300; Reinecke & Wilson, $1,160 50; L. F. Miller, $1,350; Sam. Hare, $1,770; Evans & Orr, $1,200. The bids were referred to the Building Committee, with instructions to award the contract to the lowest bidder.

The Treasurer reported that he had collected from fines, lock-up fees, etc., $216 47.

The Street Commissioner was allowed $100 for the ensuing month.

Council then adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

ST. CLAIR COUNCIL.

A regular monthly meeting of St. Clair Borough Council was held last evening.

The Chairman of the finance committee reported that the receipts from taxes from October, 1870, to March, 1872, amounted to $2,-175. The receipts from sale of bonds and notes were $4,816 14; expenditures, $4,878 95. The report was accepted.

A number of bills were presented and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment.

The Police Committee reported receipts from Justice Conrad of $31 from fines, and $21 from Burgess Rauber.

After the transaction of some business of no public importance the Council adjourned.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Control—Annual Report of the Finance Committee—The Library, Etc.

A regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of Control was held last evening in the Common Council chamber.

Mr. Hunt, from the Finance Committee, presented the annual report of the committee:

The report showed that the total receipts from taxes and other sources for the year 1871 were $87,078 06. The total expenses to March 1 were $52,129 34. Estimated expenses for the remaining four months of the school year $34,325 07, making the expenses for the year $86,454 41. Deficit June 1, 1871, $7,012 64. Total, $93,467 05. Receipts for the year, $87,-078 06. Deficit March 1, 1872, $6,386 99.

Estimated expenditures for the year commencing June 1, 1872, $86,313 99. Estimated receipts, allowing that a levy of twelve mills on the dollar be made, $86,962 86.

The report was accompanied with a resolution authorizing the Board to assess a tax of twelve mills on the dollar, an increase of two mills over that of the previous year.

The report also recommended that all notices of meetings of the Board and meetings of Committees be served through the mails, and that the salary of the janitor be fixed at seventy-five dollars per annum.

A protracted discussion ensued on the resolution levying the twelve mills on a dollar, and numerous amendments were offered, but the amendments were lost, and the resolution as contained in the report adopted.

The resolution fixing the salary of the janitor at $75 was amended by increasing it to $100. The report as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Clancy, chairman of the school committee on School Instruction, presented a report.

The Committee reported that they had decided to proceed to an examination and inspection of the schools of the city on Monday, March 18th. The Committee also recommended that the principals of the different ward schools be required to render to the Board monthly reports of the enrolment of pupils, number of teachers, etc., etc., desired. The report also stated that the professors of music, especially the teacher of the Western district, had more rooms under their charge than they could give proper attention to, and recommended that this matter be referred to the Committee on Special Instruction.

After considerable discussion, that part of the report relating to the principals to present monthly reports to the Board was laid on the table.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. Clancy, from the Library committee, presented a report. Accompanying the report were the rules and regulations governing the Library. The average attendance of pupils for the past month was 156, and of citizens 96. The committee also reported the election of Mr. C. W. Benney as Librarian, at a salary of $600. A resolution for the payment of a number of bills also accompanied the report. The report was adopted.

The Secretary reported that the monthly pay roll for the past month reached $6,025. The enrolment of scholars in all the ward schools was 7,024; average attendance, 6,067.

Mr. Smith moved that five hundred copies of the catalogue of the Allegheny Library be printed. Carried.

Mr. Eaton moved that the April vacation commence on Monday, the first of April, and continue one week. Carried.

Mr. Smith, from the Special Committee appointed to consider the offer of Mr. Kelly donating ten acres in Pittsburg, providing the county erect thereon a normal school building, presented a resolution recommending the passage by the Legislature of an act enabling the Board to levy a special tax of one mill on the county assessment for a term not exceeding three years, to be used for the purpose of erecting the building. The resolution was carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee.

The Republican County Executive Committee convened yesterday afternoon, in the Lincoln club rooms, for the purpose of fixing a time for the holding of a convention to elect delegates to the State Convention, which will convene in Harrisburg on the 10th of April next.

In the absence of the chairman Dr. Gilmore was called upon to preside. H. M. Long acted as secretary

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to fix a time for the election of delegates to a county convention, and also the appointment of a time for the holding of this convention, to be held for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention.

Major Errett offered the following:

Resolved, That the Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention shall consist of one delegate from each election district in the county. The primary meeting for the election of delegates shall be held on Saturday, March 30th, in the cities and boroughs between four and seven o'clock P. M., and in the townships between four and six o'clock P. M., and the Convention shall meet at the Court House on Tuesday, April 2, at eleven A. M. The Convention so met shall elect by a *viva voce* vote three Senatorial delegates to the State Convention, one from each of the two rivers, one from south of the rivers, and one from north of the rivers; and seven Representative delegates, two from the city of Pittsburgh, two from Allegheny city, one from north of rivers, and two from south of rivers.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Major Errett suggested that the phraseology of the call for the holding of the convention be the same as that used the past year. No action taken.

Mr. Negley moved that the committee now proceed to fix the time and the number of conventions to be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for county and State offices.

Mr. Long stated that the meeting had not been called for this purpose, but as almost all the members of the committee were present he would not oppose the resolution. The matter could be discussed, and if the members were prepared to vote on the fixing of the time, the time could be determined without any delay.

Mr. Jones opposed the resolution. He stated that the members had attended the meeting with one specific purpose, and would not be prepared to vote on the motion. As a number of members from the country districts were not present, he thought it better to postpone the matter to another meeting.

The motion was then put and resulted in a tie vote, thirteen voting for and thirteen against. The motion was declared lost.

Major Errett moved that when the committee adjourn it adjourn to meet on Saturday, the 13th of April, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A member moved as an amendment, "on Tuesday, the 16th of April, at 11 o'clock," which was agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.

Probably Fatal Accident.

Yesterday morning Miss Mary Dougherty, eldest daughter of a widow lady residing at Wilkinsburg, met with an accident, which it is feared will result fatally. It appears that she was preparing the family breakfast, and in pouring some water from a kettle into a coffee pot, a coal fell from the grate and set her clothes on fire. In a moment the flames surrounded her, burning almost all her clothing. As soon as she discovered that her clothes were on fire she screamed for aid, at the same time running into the room, thus fanning the flames. Some persons present ran to a pump to obtain water to extinguish the fire, but during their absence the fiery element had so burned the unfortunate young woman's face, breast, abdomen and arms that it is feared she cannot recover. The lady is the eldest of eight children, all of whom reside with their mother at Wilkinsburg.

Accidentally Shot.

Yesterday afternoon Ralph Means, Richard Gumbert, Thomas Lindsay and some other gentlemen, entered J. M. Hoch's cigar store, on Fifth avenue, near Wylie, when by the discharge of a pistol Mr. Means lost the top of the fore finger of the left hand. The gentlemen were standing near to each other, and how one or more of them escaped shot is a wonder. It appears that some parties in a room in the rear of the store were firing at a mark. How one of them missed the mark and fired into the store room is not yet known, but the ball carried away the nail, a small quantity of flesh, and a cigar which Mr. Means was holding between the finger and thumb. The missile, in its passage, narrowly escaped the other gentleman named. Dr. McCook dressed the injury.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CITY ENGINEER MOORE occupied his new quarters in the new City Hall yesterday.

A HOUSE of ill fame, on Duquesne Way, was "pulled" last night by Alderman Strains' police. The defendants gave bail for their appearance.

OFFICER MOORHEAD while making his rounds last night stepped on the ice on a gutter and injured himself seriously. He will not be on duty, likely, for many days.

BRIDGET MCMORRIS occupied a cell in the lock-up again last night. She is only out of the Workhouse a few days. Drunkenness is the charge.

LIEUT. A. MCCLELLAND yesterday appeared before Deputy Mayor Nichols and charged her husband with desertion. He was arrested and committed for trial at court.

AND NOW we hear that the man John Fitzsimmons, who was sent in the Twelfth ward on Monday night, received his injuries by falling against a window. He would have saved the police some trouble by saying so at first.

MAY. DONOVAN yesterday appeared before Alderman Strain and charged Bartholomew Ragan with perjury. The defendant was prosecutor in a case against Donovan and it is alleged swore falsely. Ragan was held for a hearing.

INFORMATION is wanted at the Mayor's office of John Lefeber, who left Germany about fifteen years ago, and it is supposed is either dead or in some hospital in this vicinity. His relatives in the Fatherland have some property for him.

A MAN named John Rodgers, at least giving that name, was arrested last night on suspicion of being one Harrison Jackson, with several aliases, who escaped recently from the Moundsville, West Va., prison. He was placed in the lock-up for the night.

WM. WOODBURN, claiming to be a resident of Venango county, was arrested last night upon a charge of drunkenness. He claimed to have been robbed of $300 in a cellar on Fifth avenue, near Wood street. From the appearance of his countenance he had been considerably abused.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER GAMBLE had a a perjury case before him yesterday. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant swore falsely in order to get a patent right granted. We could not learn for the present on what plea the authorities at Washington would grant two patents on the same model. Bail was given for a hearing.

OFFICER Tyler yesterday arrested seven young men on Mt. Washington charged by Mr. Henry Meyer with disorderly conduct, throwing stones, &c. Three of the defendants are boys, and the fourth, a fellow who has an actual fight ante-dated it more than a year. Governor Penn, the entire Quaker population of Pennsylvania and most of her large moneyed men and merchants struggled to keep her out of the revolutionary contest. The active and earnest Whigs, however, had, on the 30th of June, 1775, organized a committee of public safety, which became *de facto* the governing power in this State until in March, 1777. A standing rule of this committee of public safety required a meeting every day at six o'clock in the morning. Sunday was no exception, and their meetings rarely lacked a quorum. When public men are sufficiently in earnest without compensation to meet for months daily, at such an hour, laws and constitutions are of small account.

A call had been issued to the twelve counties of the State, and each county was divided, to appoint delegates to form a new Constitution. This convention met on July 15th, eleven days after the Declaration of Independence, which withdrawn his resignation, and will remain with his people on Sixth avenue. His congregation meet at his residence, 306 Penn avenue, to-morrow afternoon and evening, at a church reunion and sociable. A pleasant time is expected.

THE county officers named made the following return to the Controller of the business of their respective offices: Prothonotary, Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff, $3,380; Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, $1,693; Alex. Hiland, Clerk of Orphans' Court, $253; Joseph H. Gray, Register, $406 47; Johnson G. West, Coroner, $186 25.

A BROKEN rail on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near New Galilee, was the cause of the accident on the 4:30 express train on Monday night, received his injuries by falling against a window. He would have saved the police some trouble by saying so at first.

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ON Monday evening Mr. John W. Pittock, founder of the *Evening Leader*, and one of the proprietors of the *Evening Leader*, was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Mary S. Aiken. With his proverbial good nature and an unbounded popularity with the fair, the married life can hardly escape being as happy as that vouchsafed to any mortals.

THE annual organizing meeting of the directors elect of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, was held at the office of the company yesterday, and Mr. Thos. A. Scott was reelected President. Mr. Wm. Thaw was reelected Treasurer, and Mr. W. H. Barnes was elected Secretary, and Mr. M. J. Spencer, Treasurer.

THE Rev. E. K. Squier, pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of this city, has resolved not to withdrawn his resignation, and will remain with his people on Sixth avenue. His congregation meet at his residence, 306 Penn avenue, to-morrow afternoon and evening, at a church reunion and sociable. A pleasant time is expected.

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